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### 1 [Algorithmic selection of the best method for compressing map data strings](#)

E. L. Amidon, G. S. Akin

December 1971 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 14 Issue 12Full text available: [pdf\(445.93 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

The best of a dozen different methods for compressing map data is illustrated. The choices are generated by encoding data strings—sequence of like codes—by three methods and in four directions. Relationships are developed between compression alternatives to avoid comparing all of them. The technique has been used to compress data from forest resource maps, but is widely applicable to map and photographic data reduction.

**Keywords:** data compression, data reduction, information retrieval, input/output, map storage, run coding

### 2 [Performance comparison of property map and bitmap indexing](#)

Ashima Gupta, Karen C. Davis, Jennifer Grommon-Litton

November 2002 **Proceedings of the 5th ACM international workshop on Data Warehousing and OLAP**Full text available: [pdf\(250.60 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

A data warehouse is a collection of data from different sources that supports analytical querying. A Bitmap Index (BI) allows fast access to individual attribute values that are needed to answer a query by representing the values of an attribute for all tuples separately, as bit strings. A Property Map (PMap) is a multidimensional indexing technique that pre-computes attribute expressions, called properties, for each tuple and stores the results as bit strings [DD97, LD02]. This paper compares t ...

**Keywords:** bitmap index, data warehouse, performance study

### 3 [Fast String Kernels using Inexact Matching for Protein Sequences](#)

Christina Leslie, Rui Kuang

December 2004 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 5Full text available: [pdf\(347.79 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

We describe several families of  $k$ -mer based string kernels related to the recently presented mismatch kernel and designed for use with support vector machines (SVMs) for

classification of protein sequence data. These new kernels -- restricted gappy kernels, substitution kernels, and wildcard kernels -- are based on feature spaces indexed by  $k$ -length subsequences (" $k$ -mers") from the string alphabet  $\Sigma$ . However, for all kernels we define here, the kernel value  $K(x \dots$

#### 4 Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research**

Full text available:  pdf(4.21 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial commun ...

#### 5 Integrating symbolic images into a multimedia database system using classification and abstraction approaches

Aya Soffer, Hanan Samet

December 1998 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 7 Issue 4

Full text available:  pdf(227.30 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Symbolic images are composed of a finite set of symbols that have a semantic meaning. Examples of symbolic images include maps (where the semantic meaning of the symbols is given in the legend), engineering drawings, and floor plans. Two approaches for supporting queries on symbolic-image databases that are based on image content are studied. The classification approach preprocesses all symbolic images and attaches a semantic classification and an associated certainty factor to each object that ...

**Keywords:** Image indexing, Multimedia databases, Query optimization, Retrieval by content, Spatial databases, Symbolic-image databases

#### 6 Comparison of minisatellites

S  verine B  rard,   ric Rivals

April 2002 **Proceedings of the sixth annual international conference on Computational biology**

Full text available:  pdf(2.48 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In the class of repeated sequences that occur in DNA, minisatellites have been found polymorphic and became useful tools in genetic mapping and forensic studies. They consist of a heterogeneous tandem array of a short repeat unit. The slightly different units along the array are called variants. Minisatellites evolve mainly through tandem duplications and tandem deletions of variants. Jeffreys et al. devised a method to obtain the sequence of variants along the array in a digital code, and calle ...

**Keywords:** alignment, bioinformatics, dynamic programming, evolution, minisatellite, overlap graphs, sequence comparison, tandem repeats

#### 7 A comparison of Chinese document indexing strategies and retrieval models

Robert W. P. Luk, K. L. Kwok

September 2002 **ACM Transactions on Asian Language Information Processing (TALIP)**, Volume 1 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(419.42 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)



With the advent of the Internet and intranets, substantial interest is being shown in Asian language information retrieval; especially in Chinese, which is a good example of an Asian ideographic language (other examples include Japanese and Korean). Since, in this type of language, spaces do not delimit words, an important issue is which index terms should be extracted from documents. This issue also has wider implications for indexing other languages such as agglutinating languages (e.g., Finni ...

**Keywords:** Chinese information retrieval, comparison, indexing strategies

## 8 The FINITE STRING Newsletter: Abstracts of current literature

Computational Linguistics Staff

January 1987 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 13 Issue 1-2


Full text available:  pdf(6.15 MB)  Additional Information: [full citation](#)  
[Publisher Site](#)



## 9 String storage and searching for data base applications: Implementation on the INDY backend kernel

George P. Copeland

August 1978 **Proceedings of the fourth workshop on Computer architecture for non-numeric processing**

Full text available:  pdf(854.23 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

User and hardware cost trends dictate that data base systems should provide more complete functionality, simplicity of use, and reliability by increasing the amount of hardware present in the system. These goals are accomplished with a simple hardware arrangement within a one-dimensional cellular storage system called INDY. The INDY backend kernel is intended as a powerful tool for implementing all data models. The INDY cellular storage array is intended to provide functionality that is dif ...



## 10 String storage and searching for data base applications: implementation on the INDY backend kernel

George P. Copeland

August 1978 , Volume 10 , 13 , 7 Issue 1 , 2 , 2

Full text available:  pdf(986.51 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

User and hardware cost trends dictate that data base systems should provide more complete functionality, simplicity of use, and reliability by increasing the amount of hardware present in the system. These goals are accomplished with a simple hardware arrangement within a one-dimensional cellular storage system called INDY. The INDY backend kernel is intended as a powerful tool for implementing all data models. The INDY cellular storage array is intended to provide functionality that is difficul ...



## 11 A guided tour to approximate string matching

Gonzalo Navarro

March 2001 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 33 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(1.19 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We survey the current techniques to cope with the problem of string matching that allows errors. This is becoming a more and more relevant issue for many fast growing areas such



as information retrieval and computational biology. We focus on online searching and mostly on edit distance, explaining the problem and its relevance, its statistical behavior, its history and current developments, and the central ideas of the algorithms and their complexities. We present a number of experiments to ...

**Keywords:** Levenshtein distance, edit distance, online string matching, text searching allowing errors

## 12 Jump map-based interactive texture synthesis

Steve Zelinka, Michael Garland

October 2004 **ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG)**, Volume 23 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(529.89 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)


We present techniques for accelerated texture synthesis from example images. The key idea of our approach is to divide the task into two phases: analysis, and synthesis. During the analysis phase, which is performed once per sample texture, we generate a *<i>jump map</i>*. Using the jump map, the synthesis phase is capable of synthesizing texture similar to the analyzed example at interactive rates. We describe two such synthesis phase algorithms: one for creating images, and one for di ...

**Keywords:** Interactive texture synthesis, jump maps, texturing surfaces

## 13 Identifying the semantic and textual differences between two versions of a program

Susan Horwitz

June 1990 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1990 conference on Programming language design and implementation**, Volume 25 Issue 6


Full text available:  [pdf\(1.27 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Text-based file comparators (e.g., the Unix utility diff), are very general tools that can be applied to arbitrary files. However, using such tools to compare programs can be unsatisfactory because their only notion of change is based on program text rather than program behavior. This paper describes a technique for comparing two versions of a program, determining which program components r ...

## 14 Programming by Refinement, as Exemplified by the SETL Representation Sublanguage

Robert K. Dewar, Arthur and Ssu-Cheng Liu and Jacob T. Schwartz and Edmond Schonberg

January 1979 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume 1 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.49 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

"Pure" SETL is a language of very high level allowing algorithms to be programmed rapidly and succinctly. SETL's representation sublanguage adds a system of declarations which allow the user of the language to control the data structures that will be used to implement an algorithm which has already been written in pure SETL, so as to improve its efficiency. Ideally no rewriting of the algorithm should be necessary. The facilities provided by the representation sublanguage and the ...

## 15 Comparison of the Programming Languages C and Pascal

Alan R. Feuer, Narain H. Gehani

January 1982 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 14 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.75 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

16 The string B-tree: a new data structure for string search in external memory and its applications

Paolo Ferragina, Roberto Grossi

March 1999 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 46 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(363.37 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We introduce a new text-indexing data structure, the String B-Tree, that can be seen as a link between some traditional external-memory and string-matching data structures. In a short phrase, it is a combination of B-trees and Patricia tries for internal-node indices that is made more effective by adding extra pointers to speed up search and update operations. Consequently, the String B-Tree overcomes the theoretical limitations of inverted files, B-trees, prefix B-trees, s ...

**Keywords:** B-tree, Patricia trie, external-memory data structure, prefix and range search, string searching and sorting, suffix array, suffix tree, text index

17 A mathematical approach to nondeterminism in data types

Wim H. Hesselink

January 1988 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume 10 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.23 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

The theory of abstract data types is generalized to the case of nondeterministic operations (set-valued functions). Since the nondeterminism of operations may be coupled, signatures are extended so that operations can have results in Cartesian products. Input/output behavior is used to characterize implementation of one model by another. It is described by means of accumulated arrows, which form a generalization of the term algebra. Morphisms of nondeterministic models are introduced. Both i ...

18 Status report of the graphic standards planning committee of ACM/SIGGRAPH: State-of-the-art of graphic software packages

Computer Graphics staff

September 1977 **ACM SIGGRAPH Computer Graphics**, Volume 11 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(9.03 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#)

19 A general-purpose compression scheme for large collections

July 2002 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 20 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(260.29 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Compression of large collections can lead to improvements in retrieval times by offsetting the CPU decompression costs with the cost of seeking and retrieving data from disk. We propose a semistatic phrase-based approach called xray that builds a model offline using sample training data extracted from a collection, and then compresses the entire collection online in a single pass. The particular benefits of xray are that it can be used in applications where individual records or documents must b ...

**Keywords:** phrase-based compression, random access, sampling

**20 Text classification using string kernels**

Huma Lodhi, Craig Saunders, John Shawe-Taylor, Nello Cristianini, Chris Watkins  
March 2002 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(216.07 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

We propose a novel approach for categorizing text documents based on the use of a special kernel. The kernel is an inner product in the feature space generated by all subsequences of length  $k$ . A subsequence is any ordered sequence of  $k$  characters occurring in the text though not necessarily contiguously. The subsequences are weighted by an exponentially decaying factor of their full length in the text, hence emphasising those occurrences that are close t ...

**Keywords:** approximating kernels, kernels and support vector machines, string subsequence kernel, text classification

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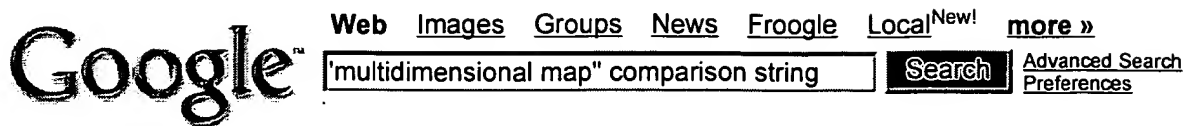
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